

VLR- 8/15/89

NRHP-1/24/91

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### **1. Name of Property**

historic name	Mountain Glen
other names/site number	Repass-Hudson House

## 2. Location

street & number	1 mile southeast of Ceres, Virginia				N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication		
city, town	Ceres					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	vicinity		
state	Virginia	code	VA	county	Bland	code	021	zip code	24138

### 3. Classification

### Ownership of Property

☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

## Category of Property

- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

## Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>8</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>10</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

#### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

13 Dec 1990  
Date

Director, VA Dept. of Historic Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

**Signature of commenting or other official**

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.  
☐ See continuation sheet.  
☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.  
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.  
☐ other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature of the Keeper**

Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Animal facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Processing

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Manuf. facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Animal facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Processing

VACANT/NOT IN USE

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: center-passage plan

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: weatherboard

roof METAL: tin

other \_\_\_\_\_

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

## SUMMARY

The farm at Mountain Glen is located in a hollow on the lower slopes of the northwest side of Walker Mountain in Bland County, Virginia, overlooking the valley watered by the North fork of the Holston River. The farm is centered around a large two-story frame double-pile center-passage house, and includes nineteenth and twentieth century agricultural and secondary domestic structures.

The house has three-way symmetrical principal (northwest) and rear (southeast) facades, and the side walls, originally unpiered, each carry two shallow partially projecting chimneys serving a fireplace on each floor. Two-over-two double-hung sash windows between the chimneys, added in this century, now light the first floor rooms. The original windows on the front and rear incorporate long six-over-six double-hung sash. The front windows carry early louvered blinds.

The weatherboarded walls are carried on a brick foundation painted red in recent decades with penciled joints, while the chimneys, built of the same brick laid in six-course American bond, were originally pencilled but remain unpainted. The hipped roof, covered with standing seam metal roofing, rises above a box cornice which incorporates a beveled crown mold and a molded bed mold. The principal entry incorporates sidelights. A wide porch on the front was added about 1910, said to replace a small entry porch. The one-story porch roof is supported on raised and single dome columns. The floor is carried on pinch pier lattice panels. The cornice on the porch incorporates small brackets at regular intervals and is surrounded by an apparently added railing. A small stoop, said to have sheltered the door on the rear was replaced in the mid-twentieth century by the present one-story wide enclosed area across the rear facade.

The first floor interior takes the form identified by architectural historians as the double-pile center-passage type. The central passage, which contains a single-run flight of stair, is flanked by four rooms of similar sizes, two opening out of the passage on each side. The open-stringer stair incorporates plain balusters and a turned newel. The two rooms on the northeast side are linked by a wide opening. The front (north) room features the house's most elaborate mantel, with a basic Greek Revival form, in which sturdy pilasters carry a frieze and shelf. The bottom of the frieze is carved in a curved shape in this instance. The baseboard in this room is high and has a beaded top. A window has been added beside the chimney. The base in the rear (east) room has a simple beveled top. An early press to the southeast side of the chimney has glass doors above and solid doors below. The mantel is

☒ See continuation sheet

## 8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)  
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance  
1850-1940

Significant Dates  
N/A

Cultural Affiliation  
N/A

Significant Person  
N/A

Architect/Builder  
John Lock (builder)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

### SUMMARY

Mountain Glen is significant under criterion C as an unusual and well-preserved example in Bland County of a large, frame house of the double-pile center-passage form. The house was built in the mid- to-late- 1850s. It has been continuously occupied by members of the Repass and Hudson families.

### NARRATIVE

Members of the two families, Hudsons and Repasses, were among the earliest to settle permanently in the area of the community later known as Ceres. Among the ancestors of the present occupant of Mountain Glen was a miller and farmer, George Hudson (1790-1863), who acquired 1287 acres of land in the area, beginning with a purchase of 676 acres from the Messersmith family in 1815, and adding to it until an inclusive survey of 1287 was done in 1853. Hudson was an active Presbyterian and helped found the Shannon (now Ceres) Presbyterian Church near Mountain Glen. He was the son of Isaac Hudson who had moved from Augusta County to the neighborhood of Dublin in present-day Pulaski County in the early nineteenth century. The Hudsons are said to have originated in Yorkshire, England and to have moved to Virginia from Pennsylvania (Gose p. 200).

Another settler in the vicinity was John Fredrick Repass (1785-1872). His grandfather and father had emigrated from Holland to Pennsylvania in 1768, and he and his parents had moved to the Wythe County area in the 1780s. Fredrick Repass's son John (1821-1904) married first Mary E. Repass and second Catherine Harkrader (Gose, p. 22). John Repass, a minister in the Reformed Church, began acquiring land in the area near the Hudson farm in the mid-1850s. He acquired 243 acres on the north side of Walker Mountain in 1856 from John B. Gillespie (Deed Book 20, page 549). John Repass acted as a road surveyor for the road from Ceres over Brushy Mountain to Black Tick (Kegley).

The house at Mountain Glen is said to have been built for John Repass by a craftsman from Tennessee named John Lock in the 1850s (Kegley). John Repass married first Mary E. Repass in 1845, with whom he had three children, and, second, Minerva

☒ See continuation sheet

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

- Bland Co. Centennial Corporation. History of Bland County (Virginia)  
Bland, Virginia, 1961, p. 105.
- Gose, George B. Pioneers of the Virginian Bluegrass
- Hudson, Nell. Interview, March, 1988.
- Hudson, William Emmet. The Adventures of a Dreamer: An Autobiography. Staunton  
Virginia: McClure Printing Co., no date.
- Kegley, Mary "Kegleys Comes: Good News for Mountain Glen" Wytheville
- Wythe County Deed Books

☐ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)  
has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings  
Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering  
Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository:

VA Dept. of Historic Resources

221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 2.5 acres

UTM References

A 17 470660 4095200  
Zone Easting Northing

C 17 470570 4095060

B 17 470640 4095080  
Zone Easting Northing

D 17 470580 4095190

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points: A 17/470660/4095200, B 17/470640/4095080, C 17/470570/4095060, D 17/470580/4095190.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the farmhouse and other resources historically associated with the property known as Mountain Glen.

☐ See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gibson Worsham, principal

organization Gibson Worsham, Architect

street & number Yellow Sulphur Springs, Route 2

city or town Christiansburg,

date June 15, 1989

telephone (703) 552-4730

state VA zip code 24073

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetMountain Glen  
Ceres, VASection number 7 Page 1

similar to the others in the house, taking a simple Greek Revival form.

The rooms to the southwest side of the passage are not linked. The front (west) room has a shallow press to the northwest side of the simple Greek Revival mantel, while a window has been inserted in the frame of the matching press to the southeast. In this room the wall has been brought across the front of both presses even with the chimney, giving an exaggerated depth to the new window jamb. The high baseboard in this room has a shallow ledge below the square top. An enclosed winder stair rises in the internal corner of the room. The room in the south corner has been altered more than any other in the house, and has served, as far back in time as the present owner is aware, as the kitchen. The chimney serves a small wood heating stove, and has been faced with modern brick and the mantel removed.

The rear of the passage is subdivided from the front by a board partition of early date, and the full basement is reached by a door under the stair to the second floor. A lavatory sink has been added in the rear passage area. All of the doors in the house are unmolded raised four-panel doors. The beaded door trim throughout incorporates a molded architrave, except in the passage, where the architrave carries a subtly curved bevel characteristic of the Greek Revival style.

The second floor plan is similar to the first in most respects. The rooms are each equipped with simple Greek Revival mantels. A bathroom has been added in the twentieth century in the rear part of the passage, at the head of the steps. The door to the north corner room has clearly been added, as location and time elements do not conform to the other passage doors. The corner stair in the room has been floored over, but mortices for banisters show the stair well was open in the second floor, although closed in the room below. The rooms on the southwest side have each an original closet or press to the southeast side of the chimney, and while the room in the east corner has a similar closet to the southeast side of the mantel, the north corner room has no closet. The tall baseboards in the second floor have beveled tops in each room.

A detached carport incorporating a rooftop deck has been added to the immediate northeast side of the house. The lawn to the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Mountain Glen  
Ceres, VA

front of the house is surrounded by white painted wood fences. An elliptical drive is reached over a cattle guard. Matching Norway Spruce trees flank a modern brick walk aligned with the principal entry doors. Vegetable and flower gardens are located to the rear.

A group of outbuildings flank the house to the southwest. The southernmost is a frame smokehouse used for sugar curing and smoking hams. Adjacent to it is a one-story weatherboarded structure moved from the edge of the nearby pond to its present site. It is said to have been the pottery shed used by the owner's uncle, Winfield Repass. The owner has a collection of pots made in this shed. To the north stands a twentieth century stone springhouse with porch, containing a trough with running water fed by a distant spring. The overflow feeds a sunken pond to the northwest. The pond has largely disappeared. A concrete dam is built to contain it just in front of the wall north of a cave into which the stream flows. The stream reissues from a larger opening a short distance to the northwest.

A early twentieth century woodshed stands south of the house on the edge of the garden near a grape arbor. A twentieth century hen house is located in a field to the woodshed's southeast. The field is enclosed by a wire fence and contains a frame barn, dating from the early twentieth century. A frame early twentieth stands to the northeast of the house on the southeast edge of the drive.

## Contributing Resources:

Buildings: House

Barn

Hen house

Woodshed

Garage

Springhouse

Smokehouse

Potters Shed

Structures: arbor

Dam

## Non-Contributing Resources:

Structure: Carport

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Mountain Glen  
Ceres, VA

Section number 8 Page 1

---

Ann Bruce in 1854 who bore seven children.

The family of John Repass is recorded in the 1860 census as consisting of John Repass, age 39, his wife, five children and his aged father Fredrick. The eldest daughter Louisa (1846-1880) married Thomas George Hudson, and the third daughter, Florence (1859-1938), married his brother John Morrison Hudson. The Hudson brothers were grandsons of the George Hudson mentioned above (Gose p. 220-221).

Florence and John M. Hudson (1852-1914) succeeded John and Minerva Ann Repass as occupants of Mountain Glen. One of Florence Repass's brothers, Winfield Scott Repass, practiced the trade of potter for a time in a shed now located in the yard of the house. His seat, a pivoted stool, and a number of largely utilitarian pots and pitchers survive in the owner's collection. According to the present owner Nell Hudson, Florence and John Hudson's surviving child, the northwest room on the second floor was used by John Repass as a schoolroom for the Repass and Hudson children for whom a "governess" was hired. The southwest room on the second floor was used as a bedroom by five of the girls in the Repass family and was originally reached only by the stair from the room below which served as John and Minerva Repass's bedroom. The two boys slept in the southeast room to the rear. In the next (Hudson) generation the girls occupied the northeast room on the second floor (Nell Hudson).

In 1880 Florence's sister, Louisa Repass, died and her son William Emmitt Hudson (born 1873) came to live with the Repass's and the Hudsons at Mountain Glen. The strong, Reformed religious influence of the combined families moved him to attend Hampden-Sydney College and Union Theological Seminary, and he became a widely respected minister and Presbyterian Church official, filling very important roles in Lexington Presbyterian and the Synod of Virginia of which he was moderator in 1942. His chief accomplishment was the founding and development of Wassanetted Springs as a Presbyterian conference center in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia (William Hudson, p. 36-76).

The house has been meticulously preserved by John Repass's granddaughters Nita and Nell Hudson. Nell Hudson, who has survived her sister as sole owner, continues to use the buildings as her family has for three generations, curing hams in the meathouse and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

Mountain Glen  
Ceres, VA

---

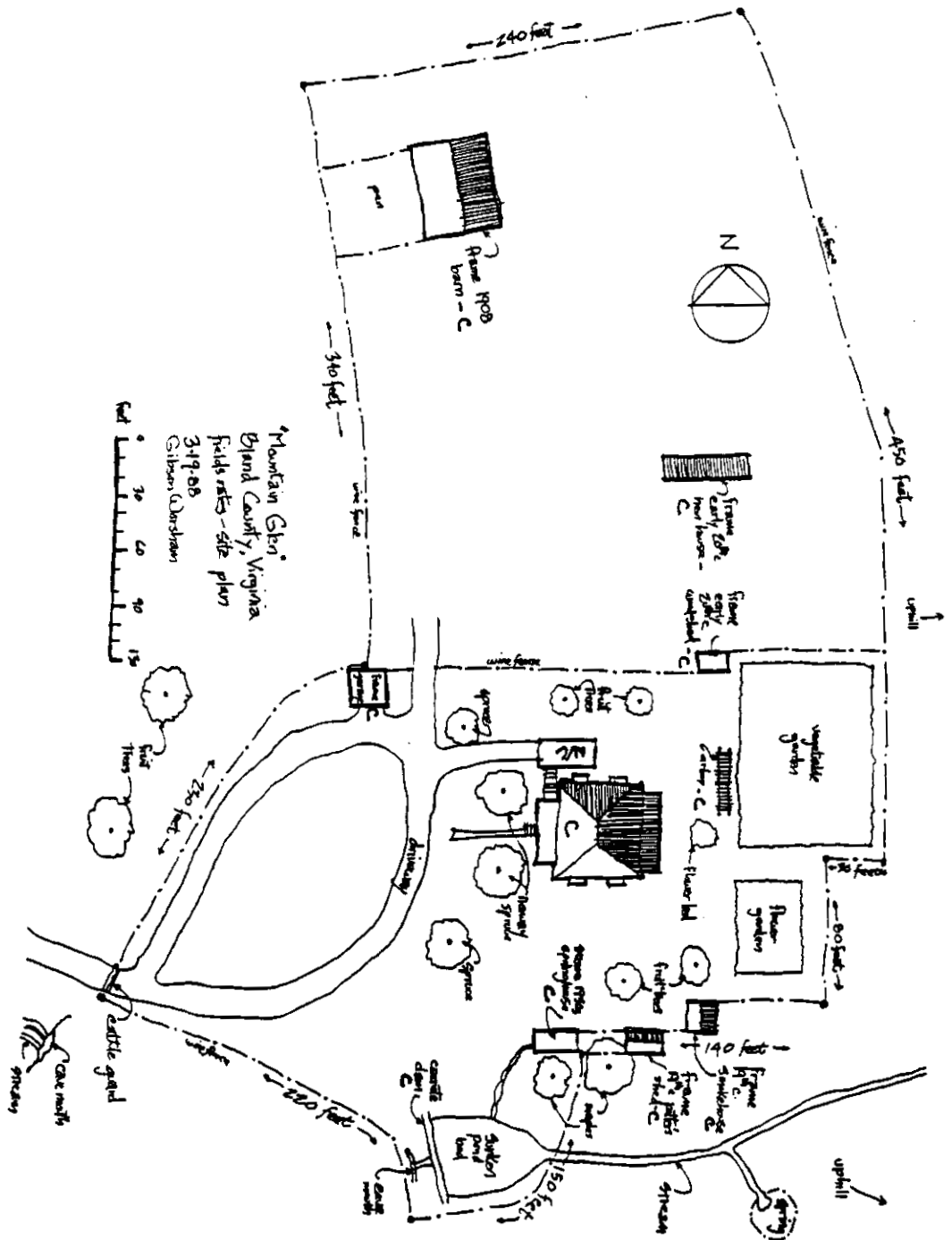
raising cattle on the steep pasture. Most outbuildings date from her father's era, including the frame barn, which was rebuilt to the same plan after a fire destroyed the original barn in 1908 (Nell Hudson).



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

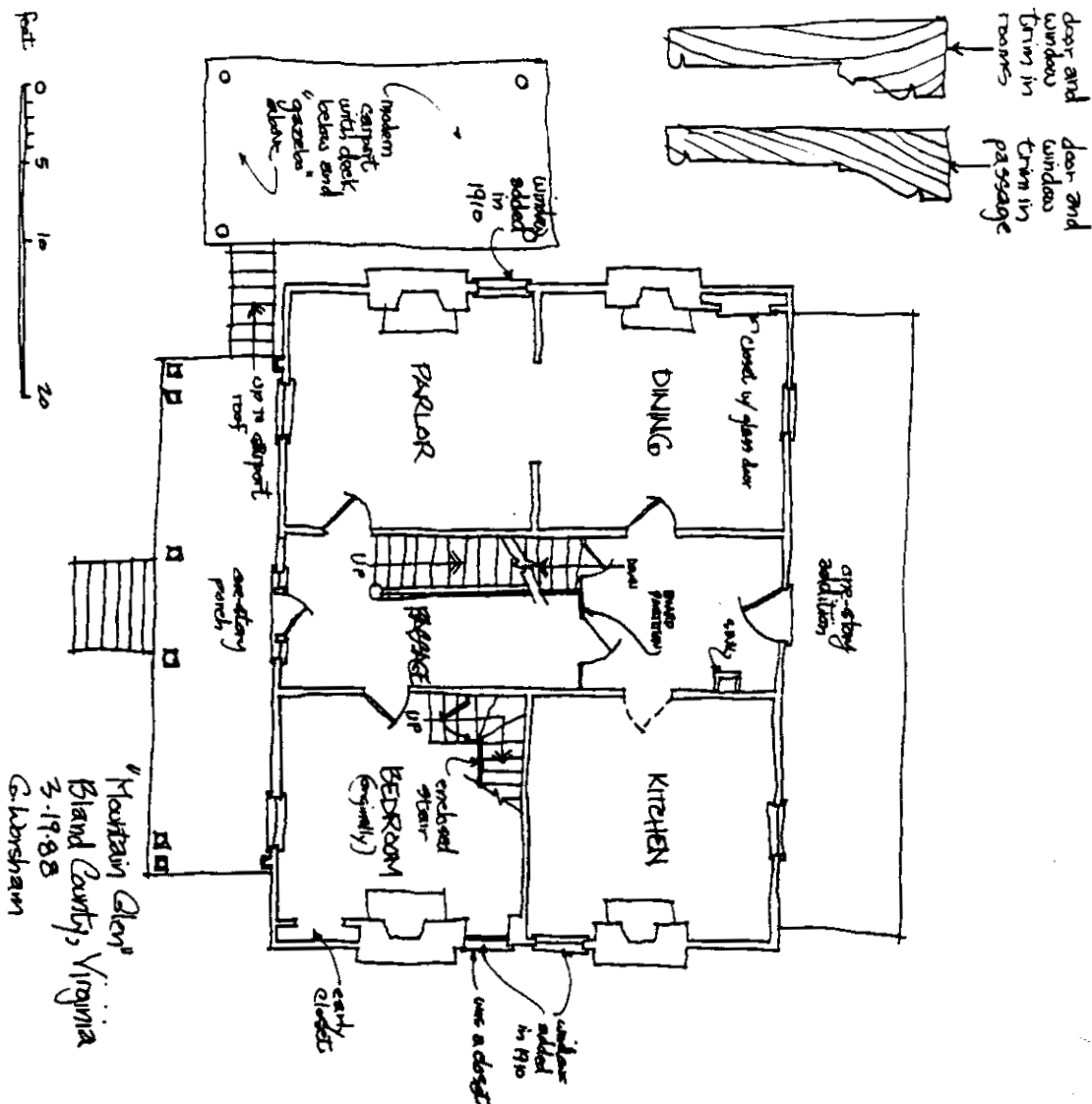
Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

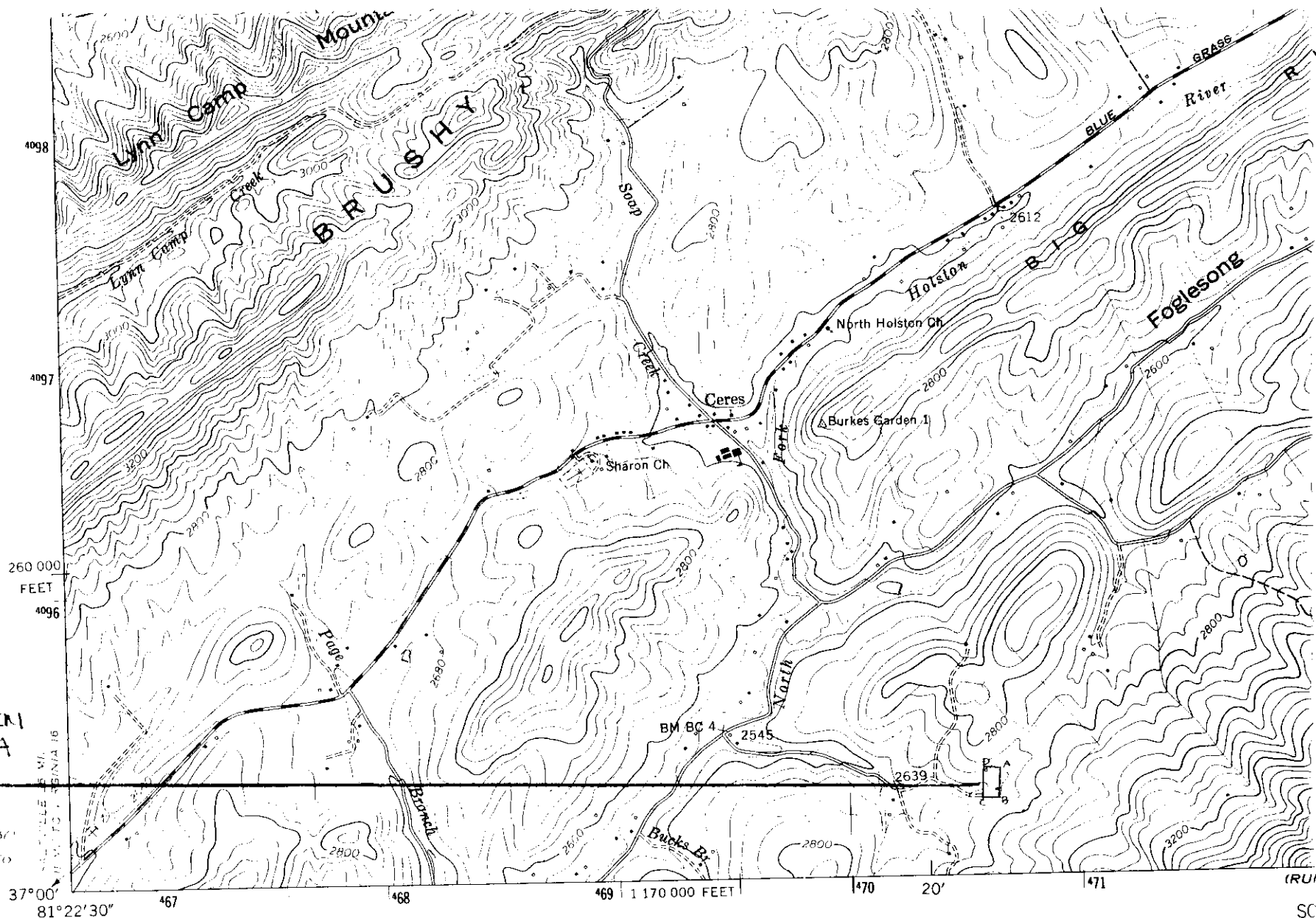
Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

---

**PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFICATION**

Mountain Glen, Bland County, VA  
Photographed by Gibson Worsham, March 1988  
Negatives on file at the VA State Library and Archives, Richmond

1. View of house from southwest  
1 of 10
2. View of north elevation  
2 of 10
3. View of rear (east) elevation  
3 of 10
4. View of central stair hall looking east  
4 of 10
5. View of parlor and dining room  
5 of 10
6. View of parlor  
6 of 10
7. View of garage  
7 of 10
8. View of springhouse  
8 of 10
9. View of smokehouse and potters shed  
9 of 10
10. View of barn  
10 of 10



MOUNTAIN GLEN  
BLAINE CO., VA

UTM'S  
A 17/470000/4015200  
B 17/470000/4015000  
C 17/470000/4015060  
D 17/470000/4015110

4°57' IV NW  
(NEBO 223-NW)

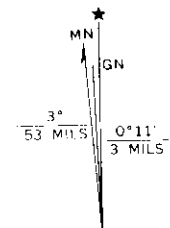
Mapped and edited by Tennessee Valley Authority  
Published by the Geological Survey

Control by USC&GS, USGS, and TVA

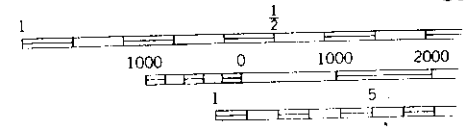
Topography by multiplex methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1954. Field examination by TVA, 1958

Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Virginia (South)  
rectangular coordinate system

1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator Grid ticks,  
Zone 17, shown in blue



UTM GRID AND 1958 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR  
DASHED LINES REPRESENT  
NATIONAL GEODESIC

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
AND BY U.S. TERRITORY  
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.